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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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39262	7590	12/13/2005	EXAMINER	
BELLSOUTH CORPORATION P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			STERRETT, JONATHAN G	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3623	
DATE MAILED: 12/13/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/892,730	Applicant(s) PERRELLA ET AL.	
	Examiner Jonathan G. Sterrett	Art Unit 3623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Summary

1. This **Final Office Action** is responsive to applicant's amendment filed September 26, 2005. Currently **Claims 1-29** are pending.

Response to Amendments

2. The objections to the drawings, abstract, specification and claims are withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

3. The applicant's arguments have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that Tognazzini fails to teach the limitation of "**determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on a velocity of the user**" and "**calendar event attendee**" and that Tognazzini "does not consider the individual actual speed despite the traffic."

The examiner respectfully disagrees. In column 13 line 2-5 the agent calculates at least one travel route based on the route and the traffic information. It is implicit in the traffic information taught by Tognazzini that the ETA is based on a velocity of the user and attendee, since the traffic information determines the speed at which the user travels. The recalculation of the travel time based on traffic utilizes a velocity of the user and attendee in the calculation; this velocity being based on the traffic conditions.

The applicant argues that Tognazzini fails to teach the limitation of “**determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on a mode of transportations for the user**” and that Tognazzini “does not consider the individual actual speed despite the traffic.”

The examiner respectfully disagrees. As discussed above, implicit in Tognazzini’s teaching is the utilization of the velocity of the user in recalculating a new ETA to the meeting site, based on changing traffic conditions. The speed of the user is a function of the mode of transportation (e.g. aircraft travel is faster than on foot) and traffic information would include information related to the speed of the mode of traffic (i.e. traffic delays include airport delays and automobile traffic delays).

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., “**capacity to store a plurality of meeting attendees in association with an appointment on a portable wireless calendaring system**” and “**capacity of a server to send a message to a plurality of attendees**”) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

The applicant argues that Tognazinni does not teach "**sending a message via a wireless network to the wireless device indicating the estimated time of arrival**".

The examiner respectfully disagrees.

As noted above, Tognazinni teaches that traffic information is sent to the wireless device over the wireless network (see column 2 line 10-15 for a discussion of the wireless network and Figure 1). In the case of changing traffic conditions, the updated traffic information is used to calculate a new ETA, thus it indicates the estimated time of arrival.

The applicant argues that in Claim 16, the server system is not addressed by a combination of Tognazzini and Henneuse.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-4, 6, 9-13, 16-17, 25 and 27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini (U.S. Patent 5,790,974) in view of Henneuse et al. (U.S. Patent 5,963,913). Tognazzini discloses location and time sensitive wireless calendaring comprising:

- **[Claim 1]** determining that a time reading is within a predetermined minimum of a meeting start time of an appointment of a calendar of a user, wherein the appointment comprises a meeting start time, a meeting place and wherein the time reading is the present time (col. 6, lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register and determines whether any change in the current location of the portable calendar system causes a conflict with the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. The agent identifies a next appointment entry based on the system time clock, and calculates an estimated travel time based on the current location stored in the register and the location identified by the next appointment entry.);
- determining the location of the user based on the location of the wireless device (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches determining the location of the portable calendar system. Implicitly the user is carrying the portable calendar system, therefore the location of the user is determined.);
- determining the location of the meeting place (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches a first calendar entry from a transmitting calendar system identifying a first location. The Examiner interprets the first location to be the meeting or appointment location.);
- determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place **based on a velocity of the user** (col. 13, lines 55-57, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled

appointment. Since the ETA is based on a calculation using traffic information, it is based on a velocity of the user); and

- if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a late message via a wireless network (col. 7, lines 7-10 and col. 14, lines 30-39, Tognazzini teaches if the estimated travel time indicates that the user will be late for the next scheduled appointment, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface to notify the user of the conflict. If the user selects to modify the stored schedule, the schedule is modified by changing the start time of the next appointment to a user-supplied value or at the time calculated as the current clock time plus the estimated time of arrival; and the agent pages the office calendar system with the modified schedule information. Alternatively, if the user selects to warn the office of a delay, a message is sent in the form of a preformatted e-mail message to the station via the wireless paging system. column 2 line 10-15 and Figure 1 illustrate the operation of the wireless device over a network).
- **[Claim 9]** determining that a time reading is within a predetermined minimum of a meeting start time of an appointment of a calendar of a user, wherein the appointment comprises a meeting start time, a meeting place and wherein the time reading is the present time (col. 6, lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register and determines whether any change in the current location of the portable calendar system causes a conflict with the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. The agent identifies a next appointment entry based on the system time clock, and calculates an estimated travel time based on the current location stored in the register and the location identified by the next appointment entry.);
- determining the location of the user based on the location of the wireless device (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches determining the location of the portable calendar system. Implicitly the user is carrying the portable calendar system, therefore the location of the user is determined.);
- determining the location of the meeting place (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches a first calendar entry from a transmitting calendar system identifying a first location. The Examiner interprets the first location to be the meeting or appointment location.);
- determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on a mode of transportation for the user (col. 13, lines 55-57, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment. Since the ETA is based on traffic

information, i.e. the speed of traffic, this includes traffic information based on the mode of traffic, i.e. airport delays and road congestion); and

- if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a message to the wireless device via a wireless network indicating the estimated time of arrival (col. 7, lines 7-10, Tognazzini teaches if the estimated travel time indicates that the user will be late for the next scheduled appointment, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface to notify the user of the conflict. column 2 line 10-15 and Figure 1 illustrate the operation of the wireless device over a network).
- **[Claim 17]** determining that a time reading is within a predetermined minimum of a meeting start time of an appointment of a calendar of a user, wherein the appointment comprises a meeting start time, a meeting place and wherein the time reading is the present time (col. 6, lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register and determines whether any change in the current location of the portable calendar system causes a conflict with the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. The agent identifies a next appointment entry based on the system time clock, and calculates an estimated travel time based on the current location stored in the register and the location identified by the next appointment entry.);
- determining the location of the user based on the location of the wireless device (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches determining the location of the portable calendar system. Implicitly the user is carrying the portable calendar system, therefore the location of the user is determined.);
- determining the location of the meeting place (col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches a first calendar entry from a transmitting calendar system identifying a first location. The Examiner interprets the first location to be the meeting or appointment location.);
- determining the velocity of the user based on the velocity of the wireless device (col. 2, lines 10-67, Tognazzini teaches the calculation of an estimated travel time based on the received wireless traffic data ensures accurate management of calendar entries and travel time despite constantly changing conditions such as traffic congestion or a sudden shutdown of a travel route due to accidents, construction, etc.);
- determining an estimated time of arrival of the user at the meeting place based on the velocity of the user and the distance between the location of the user and the location of the meeting place (col. 13, lines 55-57, Tognazzini

teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment.); and

- if the estimated time of arrival is after the meeting start time, then sending a late message via a wireless network (col. 7, lines 7-10 and col. 14, lines 30-39, Tognazzini teaches if the estimated travel time indicates that the user will be late for the next scheduled appointment, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface to notify the user of the conflict. If the user selects to modify the stored schedule, the schedule is modified by changing the start time of the next appointment to a user-supplied value or at the time calculated as the current clock time plus the estimated time of arrival; and the agent pages the office calendar system with the modified schedule information. Alternatively, if the user selects to warn the office of a delay, a message is sent in the form of a preformatted e-mail message to the station via the wireless paging system.).
- Using a wireless network for communication (column 9 line 27-32).

Tognazzini fails to teach a plurality of meeting attendees and sending the late message to the plurality of meeting attendees. Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants. The event information lists a plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page (col. 1, lines 38-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include the message notification to the meeting attendees of Henneuse et al. with the teachings of Tognazzini since Tognazzini teaches a message is sent with the modified schedule information in the form of a preformatted e-mail message (col. 14, lines 30-39). Synchronizing personal calendars allow people to efficiently use their time to accomplish their tasks. Henneuse

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et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants by using a push technology for scheduling events to ensure that accurate availability information is used to schedule an event (col. 1, lines 7-10 and col. 2, lines 4-7). Tognazzini teaches synchronizing calendar entries of a portable calendaring system and a complementary office calendar system to ensure the stored schedules are synchronized to minimize conflicts (Abstract). Therefore, identifying and potentially eliminating schedule inaccuracies and conflicts leads to a more efficient use of time by participants. Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. teach calendar systems that strive for accurate information in an effort to avoid conflicts; therefore there is motivation to combine with a reasonable expectation of success. All the claim limitations are taught by the combination of Tognazzini and Henneuse et al.

- **[Claim 2]** the location of the meeting place is determined based on a stored list of meeting location coordinates (Tognazzini: col. 12, lines 1-5, Tognazzini teaches the map database includes geographic coordinates data corresponding to the next appointment.).
- **[Claim 3]** determining the estimated time of arrival **further** comprises determining the estimated time of arrival using historical data wherein the historical data comprises a database comprising a plurality of time stamps and location coordinates of the wireless device (Tognazzini: col. 6, lines 50-67 and col. 13, lines 44-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register and determines whether any change in the current location of the portable calendar system causes a conflict with the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. Specifically, the agent identifies a next appointment entry based on the system time clock, and calculates an estimated travel time based on the current location stored in the register and the location identified by the next appointment entry. The agent may perform interpolation to approximate the estimated travel time if the identified locations in the digital map database corresponding to the stored travel time information substantially varies from the location under consideration. If the agent detects a conflict, for example due to increased traffic or construction information sent from the traffic information provider, or due to the current location of the user, the user is alerted. The Examiner

interpret the system tracks the progress of the user and if conflict arise, then notifies the user of the problem.).

- **[Claim 4]** finding the location of the user in the database (Tognazzini: col. 6 lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent stores the current location in a location register.);
- finding the location of the meeting place in the database (Tognazzini: col. 6 lines 50-67, Tognazzini teaches the calendar entries stored in the calendar memory. The agent identifies the location identified by the next appointment entry.);
- determining the difference between the time stamp corresponding to the location of the user and the time stamp corresponding to the location of the meeting place(Tognazzini: col. 7, lines 3-10, Tognazzini teaches the agent compares the difference between the system clock and the scheduled time for the next appointment entry with the estimated travel time.); and
- adding the difference to the time reading to generate the estimated time of arrival (Tognazzini: col. 13, lines 44-67, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment based upon the accessed records.).
- **[Claim 6]** using a global positioning system (GPS) receiver in the wireless device to determine the location of the wireless device (Tognazzini: col. 5, lines 55-60, Tognazzini teaches the personal calendar system includes a GPS receiver interface.).

Claims 10-13, 16, 25 and 27 substantially recite the same limitations as that of claims 1-4, 6 and 17 with the distinction of the recited method being a system, a method, and a computer-readable medium. Hence the same rejection for claims 1-4, 6 and 17 as applied above applies to claims 10-13, 16, 25 and 27.

6. **Claims 5, 7-8, 14-15, 18-19 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini (U.S. Patent 5,790,974) in view of Henneuse et al. (U.S. Patent 5,963,913), and further in view of PR Newswire (PR Newswire, BellSouth Cellular will Evaluate SigmaOne Communications' Sigma 5000 AMPS-TDMA Wireless

Location System, PR Newswire, New York, 17 November 1999 [PROQUEST]). As to **Claim 5**, Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. disclose location and time sensitive wireless calendaring but fail to teach sending the late message to a plurality of wireless devices associated with the plurality of meeting attendees. Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants. The event information lists a plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page (col. 1, lines 38-54). PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 is designed to locate all analog and digital wireless callers to better than 300 feet without requiring any modifications to existing handsets (para 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include Sigma 5000 wireless location system of PR Newswire with the teachings of Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. since Tognazzini teaches a portable calendar system that includes a wireless transceiver interface (col. 2, lines 10-12). Being "connected" in today's market is critical to a company's success. Tognazzini teaches a need for an integrated portable calendaring system to ensure consistency in response to changes (col. 1, lines 62-67). PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 will not only provide BellSouth, its subscribers and public safety agencies with the most accurate and reliable E-911 location system available, but also make possible a wide range of personalized location based services (para 3). Therefore, being "connected" allows people to respond to the ever changing

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environment, whether related to emergencies or business. Both Tognazzini and PR Newswire teach personalized location based services, therefore there is motivation to combine with an expectation of success. The combination of Tognazzini, Henneuse et al. and PR Newswire teach all the features of the claim.

- **[Claim 7]** using a cellular tower triangulation method to determine the location of the wireless device (PR Newswire: para 5, PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 will enable carriers to seamlessly provide E911 and commercial location services to all of these subscribers as well as roamers utilizing the carrier's network. The Examiner interprets the E911 process uses the cellular tower the call emanated from to determine location.).
- **[Claim 8]** using an E.911 location information method in the wireless device to determine the location of the wireless device (PR Newswire: para 5, PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 will enable carriers to seamlessly provide E911 and commercial location services to all of these subscribers as well as roamers utilizing the carrier's network.).
- **[Claim 18]** determining that a request for a roll call of an appointment of a calendar of a user has been received, wherein the appointment comprises a plurality of meeting attendees (Henneuse et al.: col. 1, lines 47-54, Henneuse et al. teach the event information provides one or more options for scheduling an event and lists a plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page.);
- determining a location of each of the plurality of meeting attendees based on a location of a wireless device associated with each of the plurality of meeting attendees (Henneuse et al.: col. 1, lines 38-54, Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants. The event information lists a plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page. PR Newswire: para 2, PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 is designed to locate all analog and digital wireless callers to better than 300 feet without requiring any modifications to existing handsets.);

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- determining the location of the meeting place (Tognazzini: col. 2, lines 10-26, Tognazzini teaches a first calendar entry from a transmitting calendar system identifying a first location. The Examiner interprets the first location to be the meeting or appointment location.);
- determining an estimated time of arrival of each of the plurality of meeting attendees at the meeting place based on a mode of transportation (Tognazzini: col. 13, lines 55-57, Tognazzini teaches the agent calculates an estimated time of arrival (ETA) at the next scheduled appointment. Since the ETA is based on traffic information, i.e. the speed of traffic, this includes traffic information based on the mode of traffic, i.e. airport delays and road congestion); and
- then sending the estimated time of arrival for each of the plurality of meeting attendees to the wireless device of the user (Tognazzini: col. 7, lines 7-10 and col. 14, lines 30-39, Tognazzini teaches if the estimated travel time indicates that the user will be late for the next scheduled appointment, the agent outputs an alert to the graphic user interface to notify the user of the conflict. If the user selects to modify the stored schedule, the schedule is modified by changing the start time of the next appointment to a user-supplied value or at the time calculated as the current clock time plus the estimated time of arrival ;and the agent pages the office calendar system with the modified schedule information. Alternatively, if the user selects to warn the office of a delay, a message is sent in the form of a preformatted e-mail message to the station via the wireless paging system. Henneuse et al.: col. 1, line 65 to col. 2, line 1, Henneuse et al. teach the server application then creates and sends a message to each available participant to provide the schedule for the event.).
- **[Claim 19]** sending the location of each of the plurality of meeting attendees to the wireless device of the user (PR Newswire: para 2 and 5, PR Newswire teaches the Sigma 5000 is designed to locate all analog and digital wireless callers to better than 300 feet without requiring any modifications to existing handsets. The Sigma 5000 will enable carriers to seamlessly provide E911 and commercial location services to all of their subscribers as well as roamers utilizing the carrier's network. Implicitly the user can receive location information of callers/meeting attendees.).

Tognazzini fails to teach a plurality of meeting attendees and sending the late message to the plurality of meeting attendees. Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants. The event information lists a

plurality of requested participants. Responsive to receiving the event information, the server application creates an event reply page and an event confirmation page. The server application then creates and sends an electronic mail message to each requested participant to provide information about the one or more options and a link to the event reply page (col. 1, lines 38-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include the message notification to the meeting attendees of Henneuse et al. with the teachings of Tognazzini since Tognazzini teaches that an individual's speed determines their availability to a particular meeting time (col. 14, lines 1-12). Synchronizing personal calendars allow people to efficiently use their time to accomplish their tasks. Henneuse et al. teach scheduling an event subject to the availability of requested participants by using a push technology for scheduling events to ensure that accurate availability information is used to schedule an event (col. 1, lines 7-10 and col. 2, lines 4-7). Tognazzini teaches synchronizing calendar entries of a portable calendaring system and a complementary office calendar system to ensure the stored schedules are synchronized to minimize conflicts (Abstract). Therefore, identifying and potentially eliminating schedule inaccuracies and conflicts leads to a more efficient use of time by participants. Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. teach calendar systems that strive for accurate information in an effort to avoid conflicts; therefore there is motivation to combine with a reasonable expectation of success.

Claims 14-15 and 28 substantially recite the same limitations as that of claims 7-8 and 19 with the distinction of the recited method being another method and a

computer-readable medium. Hence the same rejection for claims 7-8 and 19 as applied above applies to claims 14-15 and 28.

7. **Claims 20-24, 26 and 29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini (U.S. Patent 5,790,974) in view of Henneuse et al. (U.S. Patent 5,963,913), and further in view of M2 Presswire (M2 Presswire, Palm, Inc.: Palm makes Internet personal and portable with MyPalm portal; New Wireless content and services to be imitated in public beta; Palm building mobile PIM-centric Portal, M2 Presswire, 14 November 2000 [PROQUEST]). As to **Claim 21**, Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. disclose location and time sensitive wireless calendaring but fail to teach providing a notification to the user as to when to proceed to the meeting place in order to be on time based on the estimated time of arrival. M2 Presswire teaches scheduling group meetings with work and personal groups; and receiving personal reminders (para 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include the reminder capability of M2 Presswire with the teachings of Tognazzini and Henneuse et al. since Tognazzini teaches a portable calendar system that includes a wireless transceiver interface (col. 2, lines 10-12). Being "connected" in today's market is critical to a company's success. Tognazzini teaches a need for an integrated portable calendaring system to ensure consistency in response to changes (col. 1, lines 62-67). M2 Presswire teaches MyPalm will provide users with wireless group scheduling; automatic notification of calendar changes; integrated services within a user's date book, such as a map and directions; full wireline

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and wireless synchronization; and dynamic two-way content so users always have current calendars, fresh information and the latest news, synchronized with home or office (para 1). Therefore, being "connected" allows people to respond to the ever changing environment, whether related to emergencies or business. Both Tognazzini and M2 Presswire teach personalized location based services, therefore there is motivation to combine with an expectation of success. The combination of Tognazzini, Henneuse et al. and M2 Presswire teach all the features of the claim.

- **[Claim 20]** the estimated time of arrival and location are displayed to the user in a SMS message (M2 Presswire: para 1, M2 Presswire teaches instant messaging.).

Claims 22-24, 26 and 29 substantially recites the same limitations as that of claims 21 with the distinction of the recited method being a method, a system, and a computer-readable medium. Hence the same rejection for claims 21 as applied above applies to claims 22-24, 26 and 29.

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Zsigo, Konstantin J; "Fusing phones & computers; cellular phones become more valuable in the mobile environment when you consider maximizing computer capabilities", Jan 1992, Cellular Business, v9, n1, p28(2), Dialog 05758037 11826905.

Tremblay, Ara C; "Wireless products arm road warriors", Jan 2001, National Underwriter, v105n3, pp.23-25, Dialog 02113577 67213220.

Buxbaum, Peter; "Utility fleet opts for upgraded communications", Feb 2000, Fleet Equipment, v26n2, pp. bm1-bm3, Dialog 01992437 50557019.

Harrington, Lisa H; "High Tech trucking improves fleet performance", Oct 1999, Transportation and Distribution, v40n10, pp.53-62, Dialog 01913932 05-64924.

Business Wire, "InfoMove Partners with Etak and University of Washington to Deliver Real-Time Traffic Information to the Car via Wireless Internet", Jan 2000, p0141, Dialog 06905260 58431076.

"Briefs", Dec 1998, Global Positioning & Navigation News, v8, n25, pNA, Dialog 06021134 53440986.

Brewer, Alexander; Sloan, Nancy; Landers, Thomas; "Intelligent Tracking in Manufacturing", Sept 1999, Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing, 10, 3-4, ABI/INFORM Global. p.245.

Wreden, Nick, "Wireless services: making waves", April 1996, CommunicationsWeek, n606, p51(4), Dialog 08608503 1820874.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan G. Sterrett whose telephone number is 571-272-6881. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tariq Hafiz can be reached on 571-272-6729. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JGS

JGS 12-08-05


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